The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,311.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town'.....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Burmah, 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Lewis, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 31st August, at noon.

	August.		September.
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Negapatam	10
	Sept.		
Carwar	2	Pondicherry	11
Mangalore	3	Madras	13
Cannanore	4	Coconada	15
Calicut	4	Visagapatam	16
Beypore	4	Bimlipatam	16
Cochin	5	Gopalpore	17
Tuticorin	6	False Point	18
Colombo	7	Arrives Calcutta	19
Galle	8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

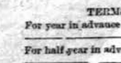
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baridad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer vid Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	10
" Kurrachee	25	" Fao	12
" Guadur	28	" Bushire	12
" Muscat	29	" Lingi	14
" Bunder Abbas	31	" Bunder Abbas	31
	Sept.		
" Lingi	1	" Muscat	18
" Bushire	4	" Guadur	20
" Fao	5	" Kurrachee	22
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, denoting at the undermentioned Bundars :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	8 0	12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	4 0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawur," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship PANDORA, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship Pandora.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Compasion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

JEWANJEE & Co.

Poona, 1st July, 1869.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

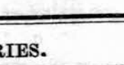
There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Bargue NELLY, Captain J. Ogilvie, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

Freight must be paid and Bills of Lading sent for countersignature to PELLY & Co.,
Agents, Captain Ogilvie.

Bombay, 17th August, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Written TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to the 10th September, 1869, for SUPPLYING RUBBLE STONE for the base of the Manora Breakwater during the ensuing fair season, to the extent of 50,000 tons.

The work is to be commenced on 1st October.

Copies of the conditions can be obtained on payment of One Rupee each, and any further information can be had from the undersigned.

W. H. PRICE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Superintendent Kurrachee Harbour Works.

Kurrachee Harbour Works Office, Manora, 13th August, 1869.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS.

THE HOME NEWS BY EVERY MAIL.—We are now prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for the SUPPLY of all ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS. List of prices, &c., can be had on application.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 17th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Sparks, Moline, & Co., in excellent condition, just landed,

Quarts—4 dozen 1 cask.....Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints—6 dozen 1 cask..... " 3-8 "

Apply to CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JUGGONNATH BHAWOO and WASSOODEW BHAWOO, the heirs and legal representatives of the late MOROBA RAMCHUNDERJEE, deceased, have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or buildings thereon, situate at Portuguese Church Lane, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bholeshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 117, and containing by admeasurement from east to west 92 feet in length and north to south 25½ feet in breadth, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to the Visha Debawul Caste, on the west by the public road called Church Lane, on the north by the property of Gunsham Bhutjee, and on the south by the property of the late Moroba Balkrustna. All persons having any claims on the said property, by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required, within 14 days from the date here of, to make the same known, in writing, to us, the undersigned, at our office, at No. 6 Apollo Street, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims (if any).—Dated this 17th day of August, 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes invented by his ancestor in 1758., Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against pretended articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful ice ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Houses hold Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP
Registered as
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "Liquor Carbonis Detergens," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sapo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the cure of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as foetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867.

British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,

And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1867.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

MR. HENRY WALTER VIDAL is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, to 20th and 21st instant, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Rampart Row, at 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August instant, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive a Statement of the progress of the liquidation.

2nd.—To appoint a Liquidator in the room of James Greenwood, Esquire, resigned.

3rd.—To consider such other business as the Liquidator may bring before the Meeting.

SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6 Rampart Row, 3rd August, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of BOMBAY that he has OPENED a SHOP, at No. 5, Kalbadevie Road, for the sale, at moderate prices, of Surat WORKING BOXES in great variety, Chessmen, sets of English Alphabets, Toys, all made of Ivory, Ebony and Sandalwood, nicely engraved and beautifully ornamented, worth sending Home as presents. He has a branch shop at Surat near the Buxy's Duria Mahal.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a large CHIMNEY, and for effecting ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BOILER-HOUSE of the Bombay Press Company at Colaba.

Plans and specification may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Church Lane, on and after the 12th instant.

Tenders to be submitted to Messrs. BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, on the 21st instant.

PROCTOR-SIMS & POTTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business here as SAIL MAKERS, Ship Riggers, Ship Carpenters, Caulkers, Painters, Boat Builders, Repairers, and General Contractors.

They will also undertake to supply Batta Lascars, Carpenters, Sailmakers, Riggers, Caulkers, Painters, &c., for jobbing work.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application to their office.

DE CRUZ, DE SILVA, & Co.,
General Contractors.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 18th and 19th August instant.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in Liquidation.—A MEETING of Shareholders of the Eastern Insurance Company will be held at the office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1869.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in Liquidation.—A SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-six per share, will be PAYABLE to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1869, on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th August, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY,
Khetwady, No. 11.

Elegant and comfortable BROUGHAMS, Shigrams, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Sociables, Hansoms, Buggies, &c., with or without Horses, may be HIRED at the premises, at a moderate charge.

CARRIAGES BUILT or REPAIRED under the personal superintendence of Mr. BURDETT.

The FARRIERY and SHOEING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a skilful Farrier, who has had fifteen years' experience in a Madras Cavalry Regiment.

All orders for Horses or Conveyances will be received at the Company's premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Johnston, Manager; or at No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort; and will be promptly attended to.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Colaba Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 21st ultimo, *i.e.*,—

1. That the word SEVEN be substituted for the word FOURTEEN in Clause No. 21 of the Articles of Association."

2. "That the following words be added to Clause No. III. of the Articles of Association, *i.e.*—'Provided nevertheless that the Certificates of Shares may be sealed by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the presence of ONE Director only.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1869.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Exemplification of Probate of the Will annexed, to the Estate of GEORGE CANDY, late of South Newington, in England, a clerk in Holy Orders, deceased, who died at Bath, in the county of Somerset, on the 3rd day of January, 1865, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to THOMAS CANDY, a Major in H. M.'s Bombay Army (Retired List), now at Poona, Creditors of said deceased are required to send in their Claims, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their custody, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator within one month from this date.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st August, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, for Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Bombay, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at noon—

The valuable estate of All Saints, in the province of Sattary, Goa territory.

The area of the estate is about 30 square miles. A large portion is well wooded, has an excellent soil, and is of a suitable elevation for coffee growing. It is well supplied with water, and the flat land in the valleys is rich and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton as well as the production of the ordinary Indian grain crops.

The land is held on lease from the Government of Goa on most favourable terms.

The whole estate is within an easy distance of water carriage to the coast, and connected with Sanquelim on the nearest navigable salt water creek by a well made road in good repair.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Captain H. B. Major, Panjim, Goa, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

For the convenience of Passengers to POONA during the ensuing Holidays, a SPECIAL TRAIN will be run from Poona and Kirkee to Byculla and Bombay on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, leaving Poona at 5 A.M., and arriving in Bombay at 10-45 A.M. The Train will be run as under:—

	A. M.
Poona Departure	5 0
Kirkee "	5 12
Byculla arrival	10 24
Bombay "	10 45

Cheap Return Tickets will be issued from Bombay and Byculla by the Train leaving Bombay at 2-20 P.M. on THURSDAY, 19th, or by either of the ordinary Trains on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 20th and 21st, available for return by the Special from Poona or Kirkee at 5 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd.

Fares to Poona and Back.

First Class	Rs. 17
Second "	" 9

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 14th August, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 938 of 1867.

The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited) ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Manockjee Cursetjee Patell, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, and dated the 28th day of January, 1868, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot I

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited), and of the abovenamed Testator, Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (now separated into three distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate in the sub-district of Fort, on the south side of Forbes Street, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Numbers 24, 43, and 44, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5, and bounded as follows:—East is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by a lane or street called Bakehouse Lane, on or towards the west side thereof by a lane or street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the north side thereof by Forbes Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, and which said premises are as to part thereof now in the occupation of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, and as to the other part thereof, are now unoccupied but were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, and of the said Cambridge Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Manisty and Burrell, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1869.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRDS-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
. Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Branch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Branch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.
WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver,
1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions.

Also Agent for Theverinz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 30 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

CLEARING STOCK.
AT HALF PRICE.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, being desirous of having a speedy clearance of a large stock of the undermentioned GOODS, he begs to offer them at HALF PRICE for CASH only, on delivery of the articles:—

Great variety of
FANCY GOODS.
A large assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN TOYS.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE,
Comprising of Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Card Plates, Bon quetholders, &c., &c.
WALL PAPERS and BORDERS,
Plain and Ornamental.

Constituents in the Mofussil will be good enough to accompany their orders with a remittance to ensure compliance with the same.

J. NEUBERG.

6 Hummum Street, Fort.

Just Received Overland.

PRIME YORK HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON, DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE.

HOWARD AND SON'S QUININE, in ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. bottles.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 2 oz. and 4 oz. jars.

LIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and COCOA NIBS.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Charlis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, fine qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Trahiner Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.

B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BROKERS being engaged in settling large transactions which have been entered into for time delivery, there is no fresh stir in the market. The rates are steady and firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
122,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	690
120,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
25,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,620
35,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L.& China	355
47,000	200	all	4 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,598	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	435

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,640
19,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,000
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	650
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freve Land & Per Co. Ld	2-5
22,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,225
5,000	2,000	1,900	Nil	Port Canning * For cash.	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning
100	3,500	all	...	Bombay
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Branch Mills
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shs
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,500	Bombay Ship Co.	1,200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	2,000	1,250	300 p.c.	Alexandra Press Co.	610
...	12,000	11,000	1750 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	10,250
200	2,000	all	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	100 do.	Do. New	560
500	1,800	all	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,000
550	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,900
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,900	100 p.c.	Fytaji Cowasji Press	1,750
200	6,000	all	425 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,500
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,300	1,000	900	340	Modus. Press Ld. Co.	340
120	2,200	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	...	Tjuncvelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	500	...	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	235

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	50 Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	55
25	13d. ...	Do. Claims	3—3½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	East India Bank's...	13 -16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63 May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,300	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal	8.8. 1:0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103½
Do. Do. Market Rate	102½

CALCUTTA.—12TH AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—The market was quiet and only a few sales reported of 4 per cents. at Rs. 94-6 to 94-8, or 5-10 to 5-8 discount, and some 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-10.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,675.

National Bank shares at Rs. 140.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, for cash, at Rs. 292½ and a time-bargain at Rs. 290, for delivery on the 31st August.—*Englishman.*

(FROM L. W. TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, AUG. 13.)

The old complaint is ever new—bare stocks and high prices. The week has not been an active one, mainly owing to the smallness of stocks, which in every article, without exception, continue exceedingly light; hence full rates are asked and paid for all the staples. There is a demand for ten times the quantity of Tea offered at public sale here, and yet the proprietors of Tea gardens are so badly advised as to prefer to ship their Teas direct to London on their own account and risk, although many of them are on the very verge of insolvency, and an unfortunate sale of the Tea at London for one season would quite complete their misery and ruin, and this, too, while speculative shippers are actually paying pence per lb. over present London prices for all the Teas put up to public auction here.

As the Jute Season '68-70 has now opened, it is but right and fair that the balers of public marks should get their deserts for the Season '68-69, which is now closed, and this is rendered all the more necessary from the numerous serious complaints that have come from Dundee regarding the reckless manner in which several, both private and public, marks were baled during the early part of the past Season. It is unnecessary to go into particulars now as to the causes of short weight and dry rot—they are well enough understood by this time; but in justice to the two leading public balers, it ought to be publicly noticed that not a single complaint has been received regarding their marks throughout the whole Season '68-69; these marks therefore deservedly merit honorable mention, viz.—

"DOSS DOUBLE TRIANGLE K" & "DUTT'S DOUBLE TRIANGLE M."

Freights.—An advance of 2s. 6d. per ton has been established for Cotton, Jute, and Seeds for ready shipment, and for Jute to be shipped within a month £2-10 remains the recognised rate. The advantage in fixing forward freight for Jute is doubtful indeed during any season of the year, but especially at this time with no old Jute in the market, and very small supplies of new Jute on the way down from the growing districts; at any rate, the bazaar dealers are well aware of the engagements entered into, and if they don't take full advantage of the awkward position shippers have chosen for themselves files—they won't exhibit their usual sagacity.

To-day's quotations are:—	For London.	For Liverpool.
Cotton per ton of 52 cubic feet	£2 10 0	£2 12 6
Jute " " "	£2 7 6	£2 7 6
Indigo " " "	none.	none.
Lac & Tea " " "	£2 10 0	£2 0 0
Linseed " 20 cwts.	£2 7 6	£2 2 6
Rapeseed " " "	£2 12 6	£2 2 6
Rice " " "	£0 12 6	£0 10 0
Sugar " " "	£0 12 6	£0 10 0
Saltpetre " " "	£0 10 0	£0 10 0
Hides 14 " "	£2 10 0	£2 0 0

For Dundee direct:—Another two charters have been effected at £2-12-6 for Jute, both Colonial ships. £3 is still the rate for Iron Ships.

For America:—Linseed and Measurement goods, 59 to 93.

Exchange, after continuing steady for six weeks, has advanced an eighth on last Friday's quotations.

Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight—

Bank Bills 1s. 11⅛d.—1st Class Credits 1s. 11⅛d.—Document Bills 1s. 11¼d.

Bullion.—London telegrams by Reuter of the 6th instant quote a strong market, 1,000 chests having changed hands since the July public sales at an advance of 3d. to 4d. per lb. With regard to the new crop there is no change or improvement to report. From the Doab and Benares advices continue good, and with a continuation of favourable weather, a very full out-turn may be expected. From Lower Bengal, notwithstanding the good weather for manufacture, the out-turn is very small and inferior; as also from Tirhoot, Chuprah, and Chumparun. Estimated crop 75,000 maunds.

MADRAS.—11TH AUGUST, 1869.

Business here in exports since we last mentioned the subject has been very quiet, as the cotton dealers have advanced their rates fully Rs. 5 per candy, which, with the increasd rates of freight, have thrown most orders out of the market. The receipt of telegrams reporting a further advance in the price of Westerns has caused dealers to become unwilling to sell at any price, but yesterday's nominal quotation for Westerns is Rs. 177 per candy, with an upward tendency.

Imports have been in better demand, and a very fair amount of business has been done in almost all kinds of piece goods during the week, and as rain has fallen so favourably all through the Presidency, it is not at all unlikely that there will continue to be a good healthy demand for piece goods. To-day's quotations are—

39 Inch 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings	Rs. 6-13
7 Do	5-12
40s. Mule Twist " Do.	4-6 7

Freights have kept very firm all week, but cargo is becoming rather more scarce, so that it is probable that present rates will not be exceeded for some time. To-day's rates are—

Cotton to London	£ 3-2-6 to 3-5.
Light freight	£ 3-17-6.

Exchange keeps steady at the old quotations.

6m.'s. Bank Bills	1s. 11⅛d.
do. Credit	2s.
do. Documents.	2s. 0¼d.

—*Madras Athenæum.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Mostyn, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Van, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, to join, from Deesa.
Browne, Lieutenant, 2nd B. Regiment, on sick certificate, from Kurrachee.
Hallets, Lieutenant, R. H. Artillery, on leave, from Hydrabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Lloyd, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Browne, Lieutenant, 2nd B. Regiment, on sick certificate, to England.
Warden, Major, Brigade Major, on leave, to Poona, (to-day.)

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 16th August, 1869.

Official notification has been received of the removal of Captain H. F. Hutton, 23rd Foot, to the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfer:—

Lieutenant W. De W. Van, 4th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 20th Regiment N. I. to 2nd Wing Subaltern 22nd Regiment N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th August 1869.

Local rank has been assigned to the undermentioned Officers:—

Royal (Bengal) Artillery.—Captain T. N. Harward to be Major from the 8th December 1868.

1st Battalion 3rd Foot.—Lieutenant C. D. Baillie to be Captain from the 6th December 1867.

The undermentioned Officers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed the prescribed tests, on the 5th ultimo, agreeably to G. G. O. N. 734 of 1864:—

High Proficiency in Arabic.

Captain H. M. Bengough, 77th Foot.

High Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieut. S. V. Gordon, 35th Foot, probationer Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 23rd Native Infantry.

Ensign A. K. Abbott, 107th Foot, probationer Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th Native Infantry.

With the sanction of Government, Ensign H. F. Turnbull, 88th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, and 2nd Wing Subaltern 24th Native Infantry, is, at his own request permitted to revert to regimental duty.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars.—Captain J. L. Swale, to Mussoorie, from the 15th August to the 15th October, on private affairs.

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant L. Kavanagh, from the 9th, to the 15th June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

Surgeon J. P. Cunningham, M. D., to remain at Murree, from the 24th July to the 1st October, in extension of privilege leave, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Major A. Slewwright (E Battery, 8th Brigade,) to Simla, from the 22nd July to the 22nd November, on medical certificate.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign C. M. Keighley to remain at Calcutta, in extension of privilege leave, from the 20th June to the 31st August, for the purpose of passing the Higher Standard.

Ensign R. E. A. Jenkins, to Benares and Simla, on private affairs, from the 5th July to the 15th October.

19th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant J. G. Moir, (Adjutant,) to remain at Murree and adjacent hills, from the 1st to the 30th September, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

36th Foot.—Lieutenant L. G. O. Stucley, (Instructor of Musketry,) to remain at Murree, from the 15th July to the 30th September, in extension, on private affairs.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant F. W. Robertson to Shillong from the 9th June to the 14th August, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Gough, C. B., V. C., (Commandant 12th Bengal Cavalry,) to Simla, from the 1st August or date of availing himself of it, to the 15th October, on urgent private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant F. C. W. Drummond (Adjutant 7th Native Infantry,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 28th July to the 15th November, on medical certificate, in extension.

6th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Q. Pogson to remain at Darjeeling, from the 9th July to the 10th August, in extension of privilege leave, on medical certificate under the rules of 1868.

32nd Native Infantry.—Captain R. A. Dobbin to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 24th June to the 15th October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Major General W. F. Beatson, (Commanding Sirhind Division,) to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 7th August to the 1st October, under the rules of 1854.

Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Atkinson, (in medical charge Fort Lahore,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of departure, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th August 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Native Infantry.—Ensign J. A. Miley, 12th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hallett transferred to the 40th Native Infantry, with effect from the 7th July 1869.

38th Native Infantry.—Ensign T. H. Goldney, 1st battalion 11th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hobday, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 24th July 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

19th Foot.—Ensign William Alexander Curtis to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 28th July 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased, with the sanction of Government, to appoint Colonel R. Hume, C. B., 55th Foot, to command the Sirhind Division, during the temporary absence on leave of Major General W. F. Beatson.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Lawrence Dinwiddie, 41st Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 5th August 1869.

Major General J. Travers, V. C., permanently appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army by G. G. O. No. 822, dated the 5th instant, is posted to the Allahabad Division.

Captain H. W. Shoubridge, General List, Infantry, recently returned from leave to Europe, is attached to the 13th Native Infantry for duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer having on his recent promotion been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified:—

Major A. G. Daubeny, 2nd battalion.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. Aylmer, 2nd battalion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned Officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified opposite their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement:—

12th Foot.—Captain W. C. S. Mair, 1st battalion.
12th Foot.—Captain J. K. Dooner, 2nd battalion.

Under the provisions of G. O. C. C. 13th July 1865, the following Officers are permitted to join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st October next:—

Lieutenant H. G. F. Sidlons, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, Royal Artillery
Captain A. W. Capel, Late 58th E. L. C.
Ensign H. H. Swetenham, 36th Foot.
Lieutenant J. L. J. Gordon, 58th Foot.
Captain J. Charley, 2nd Battn. 60th Foot.
Lieutenant A. W. Jamieson, 106th Foot.
Ensign H. W. Allen, 107th Foot.
Ensign G. R. Moore, 107th Foot.
Lieutenant T. Nicholls, General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Holford, Unattached List, Quartermaster 36th Native Infantry, is appointed 2nd class Barrackmaster to complete the establishment, vice Captain J. Hopkins, permitted to resign at his own request.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH AUGUST.

London..	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 19s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Havre ...	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
China ...	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Nelly	Ogilvie	Liverpool, April 19.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13	Oriental (s)	...	...
	ariana	...	...
	Adamant	...	...

MADRAS.
DEPARTURE.

Aug. 10	Nimrod	Louther	London.

Now ready

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railways
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Sasoork Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at all Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITE—August 16th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of James Sewell White, Esq., Advocate General at Bombay, of a daughter.

DEATH.

REID—August 15th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. William Reid, Customs' Preventive Service, leaving a wife to bemoan his irreparable loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WIGAND—August 10th, at the Mission House, at Mozufferpore, Mr. Emil Wigand, Missionary of the German Mission, aged 29 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

WORSTER—August 10th, at Nungumbakum, Madras, Captain George Penrose Worster, M. S. C., aged 29.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

HIME—August 7th, at Jhansie, of cholera, the Rev. Maurice W. Hime, B. A., Station Chaplain.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.
J. W. Brown, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Rev. D. Macpherson.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
W. Nicol, Esq.
J. Rankin, Esq.
A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck.

The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... " 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... " 10 "

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869.

IT is a most mysterious thing that Hindoos and Parsees who hold the cow in high veneration should yet refuse to accept the greatest boon next to her milk, that she can bestow—practical immunity from the scourge of small-pox. Here is an animal, so sacred, that to kill it is a heinous offence; an animal, so holy, that the sinner who has outraged the laws of caste can only receive absolution and earn readmission by swallowing unspeakable vaccine compounds; yet from this animal the same people will not take the remedy for a malignant and desolating disease. Who can account for the droll inconsistencies of human nature! The five products of the cow which are supposed to be the outward and visible symbol of repentance, and when taken, creative of a new moral life, are in themselves disgusting and abhorrent to civilized creatures. But there is nothing repulsive in the application of the vaccine lymph; it produces no moral, but a distinctly visible physical effect; it wards off deformity; it parries disease; it saves life. It is an unmixed blessing, *this* one product of the cow, but, alas, it is an European remedy, and the Oriental mind rejects one of the greatest boons of modern science. The East India Association looks askance upon vaccination, throws obstacles in the way of a law which would ensure the compulsory adoption of the practice, and yet boasts of its own enlightenment, its relative freedom from the narrow prejudices of race and religion. For the ordinary native we could frame many excuses, but none for gentlemen who have access to European literature, to the records of science, to the registered triumphs of Jenner's discovery in many lands through a period of more than half a century. No doubt, it is true that, not only the English people, but many of the Faculty long denounced and resisted the employment of the great safeguard; but it is equally true that they could plead, in justification, its novelty and the absence of accumulated proof that it had an enduring or even a fugitive efficacy, but no such plea avails any one now. The proofs of the efficacy of vaccination are manifest in the statistics of every people in Europe, and in those of the great republic in the Far West. The more complete its application the more striking are the results. Scores of thousands in the death tables diminish to tens, tens of thousands to hundreds, and where vaccination is compulsory, the figures dwindle to a few score, and disappear to leave but a cipher in their place. These statistics are invincible. We have been accused of not admiring parades of figures which are called statistics. What we do not admire are those statistics put together for the purpose of making out a case; what we do admire and accept as valid are those records of experience set down with no other view than that of preserving results, and re-produced, as they stood, as evidence of some scientific truth. It is one thing to draw a doctrine out of an unbiassed record; it is another to frame a record in support of a doctrine. Jenner's discovery, the fruit of close observation, was tested by experiment; those who framed tables of diseases and mortality caused thereby, had no interest whatever in proving this or that conclusion; their duty was ended when they closed a correct register for the month or for the year. In order to see whether vaccination arrested small-pox, we have only to inspect their uncorrupted figures; and those figures are conclusive of the point at issue. There is no counter evidence. The tide runs all one way. Whether we search the registers of England or of the Continent or of the United States the sum total is the same—immense decrease of small-pox, until, we find, as in the case of Ireland, where compulsory vaccination is the law, for seven months in the third year of trial, the pestilence vanishes altogether. Not one fatal case blots the tables of mortality. How can any men resist this body of evidence?

So far as the right of exercising compulsory powers is concerned, while we hold that it is absolute in all cases where the right has been clearly distinguished from the wrong, it is nevertheless true that circumstances may render it inexpedient to enforce the right. But "enlightened" men ought not to augment the force of those circumstances where they exist. Rather should they use their influence to level the obstacles, to soften and eradicate prejudices, to guide the blind and ignorant multitude. A State has a clear right to prevent depopulation, not only for the sake of the people, but for its own. Moreover, we cannot admit that the majority, however bigoted and sincere in their bigotry, have any right to perpetuate a cruel malady which may strike the minority. The optional system now in existence among us must do good more or less, but the only effectual remedy is compulsory vaccination more needed in Bombay island than any other part of the presidency. We are glad to see an official statement formally announcing that the Government are considering whether the time has not come when the strong arm of the law should be stretched out to diminish misery resulting from disease and save life.

UNDER existing circumstances it might have been expected that the report of the directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company would have contained something more than the calm business-like statements to which the public have been accustomed. Any expectation of that sort will meet with agreeable disappointment. Neither the document signed by the directors nor the supplementary or complementary report of the Engineer departs from that even matter-of-fact tenour which is the salient characteristic of the best business reports. During the year the Company have spent Rs. 25,98,493, and have received Rs. 26,39,503; they have reclaimed forty-one acres of land, completed the Government work and the overbridges, and have added to the amount of their warehouse property. They report an augmentation of revenue, and "look forward to a steady increase as land is taken up." But they wisely and fairly add these words —"While the works are in progress, however, they cannot hold out much prospect of a larger dividend being paid than of late years, unless land comes into demand." On the other hand, although the distant prospect of land sales and larger dividends is certain, as certain also is the near, the immediate necessity for cash where-with to carry on the works. Nothing can be fairer than the statement of the question now pending—the purchase of the property. Perhaps the most striking passage is that in which the directors show what would have to be done if the offer were refused—raise funds to carry on the works. They can call up Rs. 24,28,845, they can sell the forfeited or unallotted shares, they can sell land. But they cautiously remark that it will depend on the amount realised from shares and land whether or not it will be necessary to raise further capital. "On the other hand," they significantly say, "it must be stated that the immediate liabilities of the Company, and the necessary expenditure on works during the current year amount to a sum equal to the whole remaining unpaid calls on the 6,387 new shares issued, and that only half those calls can be made during the year." The Engineer reports that Rs. 20,00,000 will be required for next year if the Government proposal is rejected, and the directors estimate that to carry out the whole project, they will want 20 lakhs per annum for five years. It will be for the shareholders to say whether with these prospects before them they will realize or not on the terms offered by Government. The present position and future needs are fairly set forth, and the choice ought not to be difficult. Indeed we might almost assume that it is already made, and that at the next meeting the vote will be final. We regret that a gallant and useful private enterprise should come to an end, but there are many compensating advantages; and at least the example of public spirit will remain fresh and green.

ELSEWHERE we reprint an explanatory letter from Sir Alexander Grant. It will be seen that although he answers some native accusations, he does not deign to notice the censure drawn forth by his aspersions on the Indian Press. He tells us, it is true, that his lecture was imperfectly reported and has been misunderstood; but that is not enough, something more specific is required. If, indeed, the lecture has been imperfectly reported, and if the aspersions imputed to him were not uttered, then he should plainly say so, or print a version of what he thought fit to put forth. Until that is done, until there is either a retractation or a true statement of his expressed opinions, we must hold that he is still under censure. No general and vague remark will suffice. The attack on the Indian Press cannot be effaced by an attack on the accuracy of Scotch reporters.

WE print, in another column, a letter from Mr. Robert Knight, in reply to a letter which Mr. Mull published yesterday. We do so in the spirit of extreme fair play; but, at the same time, we feel bound to remark that, not in the smallest degree can we sympathise with the characteristic view which Mr. Robert Knight takes of his legal and moral obligations.

CAPTAIN TULLOCH, we learn, has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner of Madras.

THE Government of India has, on the representation of the Government of Bombay, sanctioned the payment of an advance of Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of grain for the relief of sufferers by famine in the Pahlunpore district.

WE learn from the Madras papers of the death of Captain George Penrose Worster, Madras Staff Corps. He died at Madras on Tuesday morning last week of dysentery. Captain Worster had been the Instructor in Musketry of the Madras Infantry Volunteer Guards since January last. He entered the local army in 1856. He was the eldest son of Colonel Worster, Barrack Master at Fort Saint George.

THE Lucknow paper reports a considerable decrease in the number of cholera cases among the troops there.

WE learn from Rampore that His Highness the Nawab

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

We received yesterday a copy of the following interesting communication:—

From H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,—dated Nagpore the 14th August 1869.

Sir,—In continuation of former correspondence, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, a brief report on the state of the weather, and the prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars, during the past month.

2. In my last letter, dated the 12th ultimo, you were informed that, although in the Wurdah valley (the Hinguughat country) the rain had been abundant the season in the Berars had shown itself to be extremely capricious, and that the cotton crop had been threatened with serious damage by the hot dry days which followed the first downpour of the monsoon. Fortunately, as was duly reported to you, seasonable rain fell on the 9th of July, and the crop was, for the time, saved.

3. This favourable weather lasted but a very short time. The rain-fall at Sheagaum and in the neighbourhood during that week was about 3½ inches, quite enough to revive the drooping plants, and permit the cultivators to resow the cotton which, in some few places, where the soil was light, and did not retain the moisture, was necessary. From the 21st of last month, until Sunday last, the 8th instant, when the weather suddenly changed, the days were hot, and bright and dry, and for nearly three weeks some anxiety was felt for the cotton crop, the prospects of which were doubtful.

4. I purposely deferred forwarding my report to your Chamber, in the hope that, as has invariably been the case, the rain would again return just in time to save the crop, and I am glad now to be able to report that during the present week heavy rain has fallen, and that the cotton crop is again safe, and that the prospects are favourable.

6. The rain which commenced on Sunday last, the 8th instant, was general throughout the valley of the Poornah. I happened to be in Berar at the time, and on my ride to and from Khangaon, could see that the rain had soaked well into the ground, and was just what the crop required. Heavy rain continued more or less during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and I have just learnt by telegram* that during the week up to date, rain has fallen as follows at the places mentioned below:—

	Week ending this day.	Previously.	Total.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Hinguughat	1 80	15 40	17 20
Oomrawuttee	3 90	10 56	14 46
Shagaon	5	7 26	12 26

Average annual rain fall in the Hinguughat country 39 inches 75 cents. Poornah valley about 32 cents.

6. Although, considering the time of year, the fall of rain has been small, still the crop has, as yet, received no material injury, and, for the present at least, is safe. It is, however, not at all in a forward state, and the difference between the size of the Berar plants, and those which I saw near Challisgaon† during a recent visit to Mr. Ashburner in Khandeish, is very marked. The Berar plants are still very small, whilst in some places in Khandeish they are from 1 to 2 feet high. There, however, the cotton had the start of the Berar crop, having been sown earlier, and it may reasonably be hoped that, with the aid of this favourable weather, the Berar plant will pick up and develope rapidly; and, indeed, on my passing along in the train, on my return to Nagpore, I could distinctly see the improvement in the crops caused by the much wanted rain.

7. On the whole, the prospects of the crop are at present favourable. The season has been a trying one, but the rain has always fallen when it was most wanted. The cultivators and others who were anxious and gloomy until Sunday's downpour, are now in good spirits, and predict a good season, which, considering the manner in which the Berar cotton weathered last season's drought, does not appear to be unreasonable. In the country above the hills, to the south of Khangaon and Oomrawuttee, the rain-fall has been abundant, and the cotton is reported to be forward.

8. It is not possible to furnish you at present with any correct estimate of the area sown this year with cotton, but it may be interesting to your Chamber to learn that the general opinion throughout the Berars is, that the cultivation has been extended. The high prices which have ruled throughout the season would, in a great measure, account for this; and, again, it is stated that, as the rains held off, and a dry season was apprehended, much ground, which would otherwise have been given to jowree, was sown with cotton, for, as experience shows, the cotton plant of this part of India is wonderfully hardy, whilst jowaree and other crops cannot be so well depended on during a bad year. I have consulted and questioned many well-informed persons on the subject, and I am inclined to believe that a full crop may be expected if the weather continues favourable.

9. Further enquiries, recently made, have confirmed the view expressed by me when in Bombay, that the impression that had got about that considerable quantities of cotton had been "held back" by dealers in these provinces was not correct. Nearly the whole of the cotton available for export has been drained off, and the number of bales which will go forward as old cotton next season does not exceed a few hundred.

10. As your Chamber is anxious to receive information regarding the prospects of the crop before the next mail leaves, I have this evening telegraphed to you to the following effect, so that you may not fail to receive the information in good time:—

"Bountiful rain during the week in Berars, and Hinguughat cotton prospects favourable."

I hope, however, that this letter may reach you by Mouday morning next.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. Rivett-Carnac,
Cotton Commissioner for the C. P. and the Berars.

* I annex copies of the telegrams just received, and dated this evening, 14th August, 1869:—
Hinguughat—Rain during week 1 inch 80 cents. Crops flourishing.
Oomrawuttee—Three inches 90 cents. Crops good.
Akola—Rain five inches. Booldana (above the hill range)—Four inches. Crops thriving.

† This only refers to the fields near Challisgaon. I am sorry to learn from Mr. Ashburner that, in other parts of the district, thewant of rain has been very severely felt.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE'S BALL,

DESCRIBED AS A FAILURE.

Simla, 8th Aug.—I west to the Jeypore ball on Friday, and will try to give you an account as promised. On the whole I think that it was a failure, perhaps in many respects not in the power of men to prevent. The illumination from Government House and the Commander-in-Chief's residence to the Assembly Rooms was blown out by a storm as soon as it was lighted, and as the rain came on heavy directly after the wind, the relighting of the torches was out of the question. The rooms were well lit and no end of trouble had been spared in the decoration, but in my opinion without taste. Fancy primrose-coloured calico stretched over the walls, and over this white muslin hung, which was kept up here and there by yellow coloured ropes. It may have looked well in the day, but was a mistake by candle light; had the neat papering of the rooms not been covered, it would in my opinion have looked much better; in fact my argument is borne out by the appearance of the other rooms. I thought the second ball room looked much more elegant than the first. . . . Of course every body was in full dress. Lady Mayo was dressed in black and wore a magnificent coronet of diamonds. To describe the good taste displayed by the other ladies would require an abler pen than mine. The rooms were literally crowded with a most brilliant assembly; but shall I tell you the truth? I did not see anything brilliant about the whole affair except the company. Dancing commenced soon after the first quadrille, at least every body tried to dance, but it almost proved a mistake, the rooms being overcrowded and the trains of ladies' dresses too long, which latter fact caused several severe falls. After supper dancing became easier, as many had left, but still it was no pleasure. In the principal ball room there were seven chandeliers (besides two on the stage) with from 250 to 300 candles without shades; the candles soon commenced dripping, spoiling not only the floor for dancing, but nearly every uniform and ball-dress in the room. I saw many a fair one wince when the hot grease came down on her bare shoulders. The supper was laid in a room temporarily built at the back of the Assembly Rooms; it was nicely got up, but nothing extraordinary. As for the supper itself, not much can be said of it; I have often eaten better. About morning it began to rain heavily and many people were prevented from going home before "daylight did appear." I have learned a lesson by this ball, viz. whenever you go to one of these large balls, don't expect to amuse yourself.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuticorin, 17th, 10 A.M.—Light south-easterly winds, thermometer 85, barometer 29·88, weather fair.

Vingorla, 17th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86, wind west strong, rain fall 58 cents.

Mangalore, 17th, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west by south, thermometer 81·25.

Cannanore, 17th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 29·970, rain fall 14 cents.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 13TH AUGUST.

Previous to the construction of the present line of railway between Kurrachee and Kotree, several flying surveys had been made, and the selection ultimately rested between what was called the hill route and the lower or level route. The difference between the respective lengths of these proposed lines was not so great as that of the gradients and levels. Some sort of compromise was made, which, it was expected, would obviate the difficulties foreseen, and it was thought the present line was the safest and best. But experience has shown that the want of sufficient drainage and the general low level have proved highly injurious to the permanent way, causing serious interruptions and involving a very considerable outlay of capital which, under more favourable circumstances, would, at the outset, have ensured more stability, fewer stoppages of the whole traffic, and a corresponding increase of shareholders' profits. In fact, it is daily becoming apparent that to make it really *permanent*, it will have to undergo *reconstruction* to a very great extent. For,—and the fact is a lamentable one,—nearly as much money has been spent since its opening in repairing defects, and making diversions and alterations, as might have nearly paid for a new line altogether. It might be advantageous were some independent shareholder to call for a return, at the next half-yearly meeting, of the total amount expended on these *extra-ordinary* repairs since the formation of the line! I fear the statement would prove the correctness of the above assertion. But to return to the damage which the railway has actually sustained during the heavy rain-fall last month. The local authorities regard the loss as comparatively trifling, but a succession of such may be the means of causing Government either to withdraw their guarantee, or, what is more probable, to take the whole concern under their own management—a consummation (in this very exceptional case) perhaps devoutly wished for by some. It appears that the whole of the masonry works, including bridges, culverts, stations and stone fences, have been minutely inspected by Mr. John Brand, resident engineer at Jhoongshaie, a place 53 miles distant from Kurrachee; and he reports that, although none of the bridges or large culverts have been actually carried away, most of them have sustained more or less damage at their junction with the embankments, particularly from the great scour to which they were subjected. The injury has been chiefly caused to the "inverts" and the "dry retaining walls," many of which have been partially washed away. Most of the embankments have settled to a greater or less extent, and at 15 miles the traffic was stopped for five days. At 17 miles, too, it was stopped for three days. A similar subsidence and delay took place between Guggur and Jhoolajee. At short intervals nearly along the whole length the ballasting of the line has suffered considerably, more particularly on the level parts, which in many places were submerged. But although the embankments were subjected to severe trial, they have not sustained so much damage as might have been expected, taking into consideration the faulty construction in many parts. At the same time, however, it must be borne in mind, that they have been constantly undergoing repairs and additions since their original formation. Albeit the flooding of the line has been general on the low level portions, the greatest height to which the water rose above them was two feet, which occurred at the 83rd mile, and extended for nearly 1,200 feet, and three miles further on it was submerged to the depth of one foot for nearly the third part of a mile. The cost of repairing these damages is estimated to amount to about Rs. 16,000. This, I believe, is the official calculation, but if we allow Rs. 2,000 more, the figure will be even then within the *probable* expenditure. In such a short, but costly line, (it wouldn't have been so costly had we—so competent judges declare—at the very outset had an officer of ability, tact and discrimination as the present agent, Captain Wood, to manage the company's affairs here)—these constant and recurring accidents must naturally create an increasing feeling of distrust amongst the great body of the shareholders. It is not therefore surprising that, despite all the statements of the talented Chairman (Mr. W. P. Andrew), there should be heard mutterings outside the walls of the board-chamber, and it will not astonish many if Government at length deem it necessary to appoint a commission to investigate the whole affairs of the Sind Railway since its formation, or, adopt the other alternative already indicated—to take possession of the line and its plant, offices, and telegraphs, and work the whole departmentally. I do not presume to assert that the public, generally, would approve of such a course, but the shareholders might be glad to get rid of what they consider at best a "bad bargain," were it not for the Government guarantee, which is the only cement which keeps them together.

KURRACHEE, 14TH AUGUST.

The question as to where the troops that will pass through Kurrachee during the ensuing cold weather should be accommodated, is the principal topic that at present occupies the attention of our local military authorities. In 1866-67, I believe, the "Fitzclarence or depot barracks" were pronounced to be unfit for the permanent occupation of British troops, on the ground that the men who were located in them suffered a great deal from dysentry, diarrhœa, and fever; and certain improvements were subsequently effected at considerable expense, so that the buildings might be utilised as "rest-houses." This year, however, they have been condemned *in toto* by the Principal Medical Officer British Forces in Sind, Dr. Trousdell. This gentleman in his report to Major General Sir George Malcolm, (at present in England on six months' leave), states that the walls and floors of the depot barracks are "so strongly impregnated with decayed and organic matter, that the structures are utterly unfit for the occupation of troops even as rest-houses," adding that the "morbific influence" exercised by them on the health of the invalids and time-expired men who arrived from up-country during the latter part of last year, and of the men who arrived from England about the same time, was "very great," and that it resulted in "frequent recurrences of typhus and typhoid fever among them." This report was, I understand, forwarded through the usual channel to Lord Napier, who submitted it to Government; and at the request of the latter, a special committee, (composed of Brigadier General Forbes, C.B.; A. Gordon, Esq., M.D. and C.B.; Colonel Bell, R.E.; Staff Surgeon Major Trousdell; and Captain Merriman, R.E.,) lately inspected the barracks, and gave it as their opinion, that, unless certain extensive alterations and improvements be made,—such as paving the floors, re-plastering the walls, &c., &c.,—all which it is estimated will cost upwards of a lac of rupees,—they could not be made use of as rest-houses, and that even after then, they would not recommend European troops to be kept in them for more than a *fortnight!* Under these circumstances it is not possible that Government will accord its sanction to the alterations and additions suggested; for with the immense sum that these would cost, a very comfortable and substantial set of buildings could be erected in a healthy locality for the temporary accommodation of the batches of troops that pass through this station from time to time during winter. The *Sind News*,—which by the way has considerably improved in respect to its leading articles lately,—had a short but pithy article on this subject a few days ago, in which was noticed a fact which, strange to say, has quite escaped the attention of the committee above alluded to. I refer to the *site* on which the depôt barracks are erected. This is so unhealthy in consequence of the cantonment manure yard being situated not far from it, that even if the present buildings were demolished, and new ones erected in their place with every regard to the laws of sanitation, they would still have a bad effect on the health of those who may occupy them.

The arrangements for the resuscitation of the Penny Readings which our respected pastor, the Rev. C. Walford, M.A., got up last year, with the assistance of M. Robinson, Esq., of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, for the amusement of the public generally and the soldiers of the garrison particularly are beginning to assume shape. There was a meeting of the principal officers in the station, at the residence of Brigadier General Forbes, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant. A report of the readings given during the past year was read, from which it appeared that, after paying all expenses, there was on hand the sum of Rs. 500, which it is intended to devote to the maintenance and education of the orphan children of soldiers. After a little discussion, it was decided unanimously, to commence a second series from the 24th instant. At the special request of the Brigadier General, Mr. Walford has again assumed the office of honorary secretary. He wished to resign this post last year, but Major General Sir George Malcolm would not allow him to do so, deeming it desirable that, in a "mixed community like that of Kurrachee, the chaplain rather than an officer should undertake so delicate a duty,"—a view in which the present Commandant of the Sind Division fully coincides. The admirable manner in which all the details of the arrangements for the "readings" given last year, were carried out by Mr. Robinson, elicited the special commendation of those present; and it is to be hoped this officer's co-operation will be secured in the management of all matters connected with the forthcoming entertainments.

Captain Leishman, instructor of gunnery to the Royal Artillery, has just sustained a serious loss. A valuable charger which he had recently got up from Bombay from the Remount Committee, managed to escape last Sunday from his stable through the carelessness of the syce, who, it appears, had removed the wooden bars of the stall and omitted to replace them. The animal galloped through the streets at a fearful speed, endangering the lives of hundreds of people in the bazaar; yet, strange to say, the only accident that occurred, was to the poor brute himself, who, coming in contact with the parapet wall of one of the culverts behind the Artillery Lines, almost in front of the *Sindian* office, fell with tremendous force, and literally smashed the right knee-bone into a thousand pieces. It is described as a singular accident, and an examination of the knee-broken, smashed and pounded as it is, would afford interesting matter for investigation to those studying the veterinary profession at the Royal College, if it could be sent so far! I need hardly say that the unfortunate horse was shot with as little delay as possible.

The Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition, about which so much was said and written last year, is to come off *tandem aliquando*. The day fixed for the *tamasha* is Monday, the 18th October next. Its objects are to "bring together for show and competition, cattle and other live stock, improved agricultural implements and machinery, articles of local agricultural and forest produce, and specimens of industrial manufactures and art, and to afford an opportunity of comparison between the productions of this and the neighbouring provinces." The Exhibition will be arranged in five groups which will be severally sub-divided into classes. We are promised at an early date a detailed classified list of each kind of animal, and of each article or collection of articles for which prizes and medals will be awarded. The following agents have been appointed to aid intending exhibitors in the despatch of articles for the fair:—At Kotree, Messrs. Budgett and Hughes and Mr. William Phillips; at Hydrabad, W. Patton, Esq., and Rao Bahadoor Dewan Bejasing; at Sukkur, Capt. Edwards; at Mooltan, Capt. Gillett; and at Bombay, Messrs. Jehangeer Framjee & Co. The warm interest which Sir William Merewether evinces in every matter connected with this scheme is a clear indication that it will prove a success. The arrangements made up to date are highly satisfactory and reflect the highest credit on Mr. Ashby Ingle, the honorary secretary, and upon the members of the general committee, of which Sir William is president.

A telegram intimating the death of Mr. Henry Ryland, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Nowshera, has been received here, but from what cause is not known. Mr. Ryland was a man of good birth and education. He came to Kurrachee as a gunner in the Royal Artillery. After purchasing his discharge from the army, he joined the Commissioner's office, as Assistant Superintendent, an appointment which was specially made for him by the local Government. From thence he was sent to Bombay where he was nominated Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, but the place not agreeing with his health, he returned to Kurrachee and assumed the appointment of Assistant Collector of Customs. While holding this office, he prepared a valuable *vade mecum* for merchants and shippers, containing every information connected with customs, ports, and shipping. After a time he was promoted to the position of Deputy Collector and Magistrate; and there is no doubt that had he lived he would have risen to the foremost rank in the service, as he was a man of superior abilities, and cared little for society.

BOMBAY.

Fire at Byculla.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out amongst the hayricks at Byculla, near Clark's road. Three of the ricks, which were close to one another, soon caught fire and were completely destroyed. Three of the steam fire-engines were quickly at the spot, working with a good supply of water, which was poured over the burning mass, and prevented the fire from spreading any further. The hayricks belonged to Ramjee Waghojee, Dharsey Waghojee and Joosub Oomer. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 4,500. The origin of the fire is not known.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following additional passengers sailed yesterday, per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Rangoon, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Mr. John Foster, Mr. H. Broad, and Mr Tyrell.
For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Giles and two children.
For Suez.—Mr. D. S. Tyab.

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ.

List of Passengers proceeding to Suez to-day by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer Neera, Captain Hanscom:—Colonel and Mrs. Davidson, child and European female servant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank and 5 children, Rev. Mr. Broadhead, Mr. Munnie, and Miss Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. Fletcher, child and European female servant, Mrs. Greenwood and 4 children, Mrs. Evans and 2 children and servant, Mr. Kaas and child, Mr. Whitwell, Mr. Greenwood, Lieut. Hastings, Lieut. Brown, Messrs. Frazer, Kleinknecht, Richards, Merrett, Fremessur, Renshaw, Foster, Warneford, Tallon, and Mrs. Gladding and two children. The Neera leaves at 4 P.M.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

The Senate of the University of Bombay at their meeting on Friday last passed two resolutions, which are likely to be misapprehended by the outside public on different, if not inconsistent, grounds. *Viva voce* examinations in mathematics at the F. E. A. examinations and in the three voluntary subjects at the B. A. examination have been done away with. These examinations unnecessarily increased the cost of these public examinations, worried the students, and tested in no conceivable way the real merits of the student over and above what his written answers disclosed.

In the same spirit, but in an opposite direction, another resolution was passed to increase the entrance fees for the different examinations. The expenses of these University examinations amounted last year to a sum nearly Rs. 40,000; and this sum shows a constant tendency towards irrepressible increase. The proceeds from the fees hardly come up to about Rs. 7,000. And with a view to bridge over this great disparity, the increase of the fees was recommended by the Syndicat and sanctioned by the Senate on last Friday.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Committee of the Female Normal School have displayed more activity of late in completing the arrangements preliminary to the setting up of the school. In spite of ill-boding prophets, we learn that the committee has already received about 16 applications from candidate girls, and out of these sixteen girls, no less than fourteen belong to the Maratha community—a circumstance which we regard as highly honourable to the people of this part of the country. Besides the ten scholarships to be paid out of the Government grant, there has been already provision made for five more girls. We were rather surprised to hear, however, that after all the Female Normal School is to have no effective female teacher—Miss Richmond, the certificated mistress of the school, will only confine herself to the work of teaching the actual masters the art of teaching. We trust the committee will exert to the best of their powers to secure effective female teachers.—*Indu Prakash.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NUISANCE IN BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have observed in your newspaper several complaints regarding nuisances of various kinds in Byculla, but I am amazed that no one has yet written to you concerning *the* nuisance of Byculla. There is one nuisance which as far surpasses all other nuisances of railway-crossings, perambulating hearses, and so on as St. Paul's exceeds in size a ninepin. Everyone who lives within a circle of a mile from the G. I. P. workshops at Byculla will know that this description can only refer to the truly infernal machine which has for some weeks past been set up in that place for the purpose—so they tell me—of calling together the workmen. I don't in the least know what the brutal thing is, or why it has been thought advisable to introduce it, but I can assure you, and I am sure every one who has ever heard the noise will confirm me, that it is without exception the most horrible noise that ever a quiet neighbourhood was compelled to suffer. Three or four times a day, and twice a day for *five minutes continuously*, this machine raises its dreadful note, and away it goes, vibrating into every room of every house within half a mile and more in Byculla or Mazagon, awaking every sleeping child, distressing every woman, and driving all nervous people well nigh mad. This may appear to be exaggeration, but I am sure it is the simple truth. The noise has a peculiarly penetrating and tremulous character which is perfectly unendurable. Its effect on children deserves serious attention. Little children in India sleep in the middle of the day, and one can imagine the effect on a nervous infant suddenly waked from its sleep at 1 o'clock (at which hour this affair plays most diabolically) and starting with fright obliged to listen to the most horrible noise in the world for five minutes. The child will, of course, not sleep again and will be fretful and irritable all day. I think this matter deserves the most serious attention of the Health Officer. Now I close with a suggestion. Let those who live within earshot of this nuisance say whether I have exaggerated it or not. Let Dr. Blaney, who has medical charge of nearly all the babies of Byculla, say so; let the medical officer in charge of the Byculla Schools say what effect the noise has on the little ones lying in his hospital; let the gentlemen of the Hope Hall Hotel say whether or not their wives like it; let the reverend principals of St. Mary's Institution and the Diocesan School bear witness whether or no it is a nuisance; and, finally, let any one who has heard it say so; and especially would Dr. Lumsdaine say so,—then, without any trouble of formal complaint or bother, who can doubt that for the sake of the little children this noise afflicts so much, not to mention their mothers, Mr. LeMesurier, the Agent, will issue instant orders for the suppression of this most pernicious nuisance.

Mazagon, 17th August. A QUIET MAN.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT ON THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDU-PRAKASH."

Sir,—Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar's "Report on the Native Papers" for the week ending 29th May, 1869, I find the following statement:—

"The *Bombay Samachar* of the 28th May, referring to a lecture delivered by Sir A. Grant before the Young Men's Christian Association in Edinburgh, accuses the late Director of Public Instruction of glaring inconsistency. The opinions expressed by Sir A. Grant, says the *Samachar*, at Edinburgh, regarding this country and its people, &c., obviously conflict with those uttered by him a few months ago in his reply to a very eulogistic address given him by his pupils and friends on the eve of his departure. In that reply Sir A Grant speaks of natives very favourably; but he soon changes his opinion, and tells his hearers in Edinburgh that they are an unimprovable race."

Now, Sir, I should like to know what is the authority of the *Bombay Samachar* for saying that I have spoken of the natives of India as "an unimprovable race." I can assure the *Samachar* that I never said anything of the kind. Such an opinion is totally alien from all that I have ever learned from experience, or thought, or expressed. It is totally opposed to the whole tenor of the lecture which I delivered in Edinburgh, which seems to have been imperfectly reported and misunderstood in more quarters than one.

The object of my lecture was to discuss, for the information of some young men in Edinburgh, the *pros* and *cons*, the advantages and disadvantages, of entering a career in India. I spoke first of the disadvantages, and among these I represented the chief is to be the comparatively unfavourable position a young man would find himself placed in, on arriving in India, for improvement in science, art, or political thought. I pointed out, even in this respect, certain mitigations and even advantages to be found in an Indian career.

The second part of my lecture was occupied in dilating on the charm and fascination (according to my own experience) of life in India. Under this head I dwelt at length on the source of interest and happiness to be found in a sympathetic study of the institutions and character of the native of India. It was no part of my subject to give any general estimate of the natives as I had known them, but there was no word in my lecture inconsistent with what I said in taking leave of my friends in the Framji Cowasji Hall.

It would give me much pain to think that those friends believed the accusations brought against me by the *Bombay Samachar*, and therefore I shall be much obliged by your giving publication to the present letter.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, A. Grant.

Edinburgh, 19th July, 1869.

KRISHNARAO GOPAL VISITS KEW GARDENS.

We welcome another epistle (published in the *Indu Prakash*) from the young Hindoo, Mr. Krishnarao Gopal Deshmook, who went to England a short time ago for the purpose of coming out as a barrister:—

85 Hereford Road, Bayswater,
London W., 16th July 1869.

My dear Father,—The summer is here now at its culminating point. The days are, especially from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., as hot as at the beginning of summer at Poona, of course not as at Ahmedabad. Every one is complaining of excessive heat. Pulling down the blinds and complaints of heat and of consequent fatigue and langnor and of enervation of the physical frame is the order of the day with those who, like us, are obliged to remain at home with a view of studying hard in our closets. On the 11th instant, *i. e.*, last Sunday, Mr. Pragjee Bhimjee, Mr. Duncan, a respectable stock-share-broker, friend to Mr. Pragjee Bhimjee, Mr. Soorujbal M. Pandit, the Punjab Government of India scholar, and myself went to see the Kew Gardens.

We were very much pleased to see the beautiful flower-beds-scarlet, blue, violet, yellow and other pleasing hues, well blended together in very carefully and neatly laid out plots of ground. The majestic arbours formed by the horse-chestnut, the oak, and the poplars and the magnificent thick shade, quite a godsend on a sultry summer sun-shining noon-day, was no less pleasing and lovely. We reposed or rather rested for some time on a bench under one of these trees by the side of the principal tank in the garden, the shinner of the fountain, which was also playing, being waved by the gentle breeze, seemed like gentle rain dropping from the heavens. It was a very curious time, for the sun was just at such an angle with the shinner and spray of the fountain that the phenomenon of the rain-bow was seen for a very long time, and a better and a nearer illustration of the causes which produce the rain-bow. I had never had the good fortune to observe, although I had read and convinced myself of the truth of this theory of natural philosophy by purposely throwing out mouthfuls of water on a solitary ray emanating from the sun. The ducks, the geese, and the swans, swimming in the tank, were a very agreeable sight. The majestic size, the extremely lovely shape of the neck, the pure white colour of the feathers, and the enchanting attitude of the bird embolden me to throw a conjecture that the swans which I have seen at the Crystal Palace, Tuileries at Paris, in the Park at Lyons, &c., &c., are the real and veritable types of the poetic and fanciful images of the "Rajhuns" of Sanskrit and Marathi poetry. In short a swan means nothing else than a real "Rajhuns." I don't know, nor think it worth while trying how far the poetical and fanciful test and the popular belief in it, that this bird can separate milk from a mixture of water and milk, will hold good with the bird commonly called swan.

Besides this I saw a botanical garden of which an idea need not be conveyed as you already know what sorts of things these are, as there was one, belonging to His Excellency the Governor at his retreat at Dapooree near Poona.

But the most useful and instructive part or department of this garden remains yet unnoticed. I therefore hasten to say that here are glass houses of very large and extensive dimensions formed to breed and nurse tropical plants. The dates and the palms, the bamboo and the plantain, the lotus and the kurduly, &c., &c., &c., too many to enumerate within the brief limits of a letter. There are not only plants of variegated hues and fantastic shapes brought not only from the forests and jungles of India or the tangled maze of vegetation of North and South America alone, but there are some brought from the unexplored regions of the burning deserts of Africa; brought first within the sphere of the knowledge of the civilized portion of the human race (by civilized I mean people, who have thrown off savage life and savage manners and savage customs and savage institutions) by adventurous and persevering spirits like those of the world-wide-known Dr. Livingstone and the like of him, whose names it is scarcely necessary to immortalise by citing in a humble and meagre sketch, as it is purposed to submit in these few lines.

There are fine galleries and stair-cases made in these glass houses in order that by ascending these we may see the beautiful landscape presented by such trees as the betelnut, the palms, &c., which by standing at their roots seem merely strait big sticks with a cluster of foliage at the head; the beauty of the palm as we always remark in India is seen from a terrace or a hillock, so that the green feathery leaves are seen from the outside and on a level with or a little higher than their level. This advantage in viewing these trees the English gardners and botanists, or rather the builders of these excellent and extensive glass-houses, have not failed to present to the admiring and appreciating eye of an attentive observer of the beauties of these darlings of a luxuriant and tropical sun, transplanted gently to lands and climes where the scaring finger of the merciless winter scarcely allows or suffers a green herb to maintain one decent green leaf.

The museums in these gardens are fraught also with instructive and highly interesting products made from the barks, the wood, the roots, the pods, the seeds and the fruit, of herbs, plants, creepers and trees.

Here I saw a fine "lota" of a Fukeer made from an Arabic cocoa-nut shell (The Jeherfmahaler) whose pulp I remember of you having told me some years ago is used in cases of cholera, with Arabic verses carved on it and the name of the Honourable William Frere too carved upon it. It is a present made by this good and kind gentleman to the museum. I learned this from a card attached to this cup or "lota."—My dear Father your most obedient son,

Krishnarao Gopal.

HIGH COURT SUITS.

The following cases on the short cause list were disposed of by Mr. Justice Westropp in the High Court yesterday:—

SUIT AGAINST BOMBAY CLOTHIERS.

Mr. Green appeared in a suit at the instance of John William Jones, London, represented by his attorney, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, against Manuel Antonio DeSouza and Charles Pryer, for the recovery of Rs. 9,000 for goods supplied. The circumstances were that on 21st April 1867 these two defendants had entered into a partnership with Miguel DeCruz in a tailoring firm known as "Souza, Pryer, and Co." The latter partner died in August 1866, and the other two then agreed to carry on the firm alone, till 13th April 1867, when the executors of Miguel were admitted to the partnership under a condition that if the profits of the firm exceeded Rs. 800 a month, the surplus should be devoted to the reduction of a debt of Rs. 9,000, which the firm was, on 13th April, due to the plaintiff. The suit was brought by the plaintiff against Manuel Pryer and the executors of Miguel, but the latter put in a written statement stating that the profits had never exceeded Rs. 800, and that the Rs. 9,000 was due before they entered the partnership. The Court thereupon allowed plaintiff to amend his plaint; and as neither of the first defendants had lodged a written statement, Mr. Green now asked for decree.

His Lordship said he saw one of the partners in Court, and on the defendant (Pryer) being called, he answered to his name. His Lordship explained the application of the learned counsel and asked whether defendant acknowledged the debt.

Defendant—It is quite correct.

The Judge—Is De Souza, your partner, here?

Defendant—No; he is not to be found.

The Judge (to Mr. Green)—They have admitted the amount to be due and the rate of interest?

Defendant—It is an old account—has been standing over for five years. The account was allowed to stand over.

His Lordship, after taking defendant's admission in evidence, gave decree for the amount claimed, Rs. 9,396, with interest at 5 per cent. from 1st January 1867, till judgment, with costs, and interest till payment.

AN ABSCONDER.

Mr. Macpherson appeared in a suit by Hurgopal Ramsookdass against Dowlutram Vanichund for Rs. 7,500, in which case His Lordship had, in May last, granted an order for 'substituted service,' and that certain moneys then in the hands of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, & Co., and Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., should be attached before judgment, as defendant, or at all events his moonim, had on the previous day, absconded from Bombay.

Proof was given that the amount claimed had been paid to defendant's moonim who gave hoondees for it, but that these were dishonoured. Decree was given for the amount, with interest at 9 per cent., costs, and speedy execution.

INTEREST AT 24 PER CENT.

Ambaram Nutheram claimed Rs. 2,900 from Parvateebaee, the amount due on a promissory note, with interest at 1 rupee per cent. per mensem. His Lordship gave decree for the amount with simple interest as agreed, at 1 per cent.—remarking that it was almost an idle ceremony to note that it was *simple* interest when at 1 per cent. per mensem.

CHAMPAGNE FROM PETROLEUM.

We commend the following, which we take from an English paper, to the perusal of our readers:—"It is no longer a secret of the chemist's laboratory that clear golden syrups can be made from starch and sulphuric acid; that delicious wines and brandies can be made from beet-root; that a barrel of pea-nuts can be transformed into excellent coffee; that lard can absorb an enormous quantity of water in certain conditions; that, in fact, there seems no limit to the adulterations that an intelligent and dishonest chemist can practise upon his fellowmen. All these marvels of chemical science have in these latter days become degraded into mere tricks of trade, and their chief beauty is in their capacity to enable unscrupulous dealers to lighten the pockets and destory the stomachs of the confiding and consuming public. Concerning the article of champagne, a writer in the Portland (Maine) *Star* tells us that it is made from a thousand different substances—even from refined petroleum. Yes, from the fiery benzoles a sparkling, bubling, foaming champagne can be produced, which will delight the eye, tickle the palate, gladden the heart momentarily, but quicken our paces towards the graveyard. This is a new use for petroleum, which those who have been experimenting with it as an agency for generating steam have little dreamed of. Who can say that the Pensylvania oil territory, now considered mostly worthless, may not some day be regenerated into the great champagne-producing country of the world?"—*Our Paper.*

INSOLVENCY COURT.—16TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.)

Re Abdool Hoosein bin Abdool Ali.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 4,000, good assets Rs. 1,700, and bad assets Rs. 600. The insolvent was a minor, about thirteen years of age, and decrees having been passed against him at the Small Cause Court, where he did not appear to plead his minority, he had applied for the benefit of the Act. An amicable settlement with his creditors having, however, been come to, he now applied for leave to withdraw his petition. The application was granted.

Re Gunputrow Muconjee, and Suckoo, woman.

The liabilities were Rs. 2,828, there being no assets. The Commissioner, on looking over the schedule, remarked that the insolvents had passed through the Court twice before, and that the moment they got their discharge, they appeared to have commenced borrowing again on promissory notes. It was not a satisfactory case at all; and the discharge was adjourned for two months without protection.

Re Raghonath Crushnajee and Framjee Rustomjee Wadia.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of the insolvent, who formerly traded in partnership, applied for an adjournment beyond that already granted for two months by Mr. Justice Westropp, in order to allow insolvents time to come to an amicable arrangement with three of the creditors, who had yet to be settled with. The case had been adjourned until the 21st instant, and as the Court does not sit on that day (a native holiday,) a further postponement was now applied for. The Commissioner adjourned the case for a month from this day.

Re Bappoo Crushna.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, appeared for Hunsraj Currumsey, the only creditor. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 5,270, there being no assets. The grounds of opposition were concealment of property and vexatious and frivolous defence in a suit in the High Court, brought by the opposing creditor. As to the first ground, it was stated that the insolvent had concealed the fact that he possessed fields and orchards situated along the coast out of Bombay. With regard to the second ground of opposition, it was alleged that by filing an affidavit, in which false statements were wilfully made, insolvent succeeded in getting the suit against him postponed from April to July 1869, and that before the suit could come on, that is in May 1869, he presented a petition for the benefit of the Act, thus robbing the opposing creditor of a decree which he would have obtained against insolvent. In December 1868 the insolvent, his brother, and father obtained a loan of Rs. 5,000 of the opposing creditor on a promissory note. Mr. Ferguson produced the affidavit and the original promissory note from the Prothonotary's office.

The Commissioner remarked that, in the affidavit which the insolvent filed in the High Court, and on which he applied for and obtained a postponement of his case, he had inserted a false copy of a document, which he must have known was false, and without which the Court would not probably have granted the postponement. Under these circumstances insolvent was sentenced, under section 51st of the Act, to be imprisoned for two moths.

Re Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy.

The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,96,340, the good assets to Rs. 5,04,725, the bad assets to Rs. 1,01565, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 81,460. Upon a former schedule, which had since been amended, the liabilities were Rs. 5,77,889.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of Heeralal Hurjeevundas, applied that the hearing be postponed for two months, in order to place his client in the same position in which he would have been had the insolvent filed his amended schedule according to the order of the Court

per cent. The amount so proposed to be advanced was never applied for, the Bank of Bombay having apparently found itself in a position to give the required accommodation without our assistance. It appears to have done so on an assignment of property which, I presume, was considered by it of sufficient value to cover its advance; and if the money had been duly repaid at or about maturity by the borrower, we should not even have been aware of the loan having been current, for which we are now proposed to be held responsible. We never, as suggested in your letter, guaranteed a loan to be advanced by the Bank of Bombay to Premchund; but, as above stated, were prepared to have, in conjunction with others, advanced funds of our own to him, under conditions that were never complied with and are no longer applicable.—I am, &c.

" J. F. MOIR, Agent.

" 2nd August 1866."

That, remarked the learned counsel, is a very extraordinary letter for this gentleman to have written—" The Bank of Bombay apparently found itself in a position to give the required accommodation without our assistance. It appears to have done so on an assignment of property which, I persume, was considered by it of sufficient value to cover its advance; and if the money had been duly repaid at or about maturity by the borrower, we should not even have been aware of the loan having been current, for which we are now proposed to be held responsible." Now, my lords, only think of a gentleman writing such a sentence as that, after having been on the 15th May asked to sign the document I have read, with respect to this particular transaction and that for the reasons he assigned.

Sir Charles Sargent—Does the document sent round have any statement that the money had been paid?

Mr. Pigot—No, but Mr. Fraser will tell us he told all the bankers so, and that Mr. Moir asked to have the documents left with him. Now your lordships would at all events have supposed that that was the end of it, but Mr. Moir does not seem to have yet determined on his breach of faith, and he re-opens the question.

Mr. Westropp—I don't see that this correspondence re-opens the question of liability, you are trying to get an admission of the liability, but I do not see that Mr. Moir admits it, or gives any encouragement to you to expect that he will.

Mr. Pigot—That I su mit he does.

Mr. Westropp—Not in the correspondence you have read.

Sir Charles Sargent—Mr. Moir denies it.

Mr. Pigot submitted that the fact of taking the papers implied was he was to see if there was not a liability attaching to him.

Sir Charles Sargent observed that the papers were merely the mortgages.

Mr. Pigot replied that these were just the papers on which one of the points in the written statement was framed—that the assignment was made to the Bank of Bombay and not to Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Westropp remarked that perhaps Mr. Moir had taken the papers to see that no legal proceedings with respect to him lay in any way.

Sir Charles Sargent suggested that the utmost that could be inferred from Mr. Moir taking the papers was that he was reopened to conviction. (A laugh.)

A pretty sharp argument here took place between Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Pigot as the applicability of the term "repudiation" to Mr. Moir's refusal to sign the agreement or pay the money—Mr. Westropp ultimately observing that Mr. Pigot did not take the word in its *Oriental* meaning. (A laugh.)

Mr. Westropp remarked that before entering on this discussion about the meaning of the word, Mr. Pigot seemed to find some consolation in the letters written by Mr. Moir. His Lordship however had not heard a passage in which Mr. Moir admitted any liability; he thought he said "no" on each occasion.

Mr. Pigot said that perhaps it would be straining the language to fight out his argument too much; but he thought it might be held that Mr. Moir had by his reception and consideration of the letters agreed to reconsider the matter; and that that was still under his consideration was apparent from the subsequent letters which were as follow:—

" Oriental Bank Corporation Bombay.

" My dear Robertson,—I have given the matter of your loan to Premchund my most careful consideration, and can only repeat the impression which I have arrived at that we are neither legally nor morally bound to recognise the transaction. I have replied officially (herewith) to your letter of yesterday, giving notice of Premchund's non-payment of your loan.—Yours sincerely,

" 2nd August 1866." " J. F. MOIR.

" My dear Robertson.—You have not sent me with the other papers to-day the papers, I think, you told me you had with an account of what passed at the meeting at Ldderdale's. I fancy from the small amount of the stamps attached to Premchund's assignment, that there must be some other deed by him in connection with it. If so oblige me with a sight of it also.—Yours truly,

" 21st August 1866." " J. MOIR.

Then on the 20th September Mr. Moir sent this letter to the Bankof Bombay:—

" The Secretar; and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay,

" Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to inform you that we cannot recognise the mortgage to your bank by Premchund Roychund as being in accordance with the arrangements to which you refer.—Yours faithfully, " J. MOIR, Acting Agent.

" 20th September 1866."

Then finally writing on 28th September he said;—

" Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.

" The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay.

" Dear Sir,—Referring to my letter to you of the 20th inst. I desire to repeat what I have already virtually told you that I have no wish to make any liability which may fairly attach to us as to the arrangement contemplated at the meeting of 27th April last in the matter of the advance to Premchund Roychund, but I may explain that the assignment of his landed property to the Bank of Bombay by the deed shown to me has been made in a form which the meeting did not contemplate at the time—a form of which we were not allowed any opportunity of judging before its execution, although I had intimated to you that any deed in which we were to have an interest must be submitted for the approval of our solicitors. The assignment taken by you is not considered by our legal advisers effectual to convey a valid title or even to create a valid lien on the immoveable property assigned. The objection to the assignment of the landed property does not, however, equally apply to that of the jewels, and without prejudice to other objections to the mode in which the arrangement above referred to has been carried out, I am accordingly prepared to advance the 2½ lacs asked for, on the Bank of Bombay giving as a lien by way of first charge on a competent portion of the jewels assigned to it to the required extent.

" With regard to the mortgage of landed property taken by the Bank of Bombay, we cannot, for the reasons above referred to, accept such security; our legal advisers considering that there is the insuperable objection to it that the Bank of Bombay is prohibited by its Act of Incorporation from so advancing on land. Unless, therefore, some other means can be devised by your advisers for providing the proper security, we must of necessity decline to make any advances or incur any liability in respect of the advances made by you to Premchund. The delay in perfecting the arrangements contemplated in April had already, as you are aware, led us to believe that the whole thing had fallen through long since, and we cannot let further time elapse without concluding the matter one way or other. I must therefore formally give you notice, which I now accordingly do, that unless within a week from this date you can inform us that the Bank of Bombay is willing to give the Corporation a separate charge on the jewels to the amount of the intended advance, or can suggest some other form of security satisfactory to our legal advisers, we shall consider the arrangement wholly at an end and ourselves in the same position as if the meeting on 27th April had not taken place, and I am, &c.,

" 28th September 1866. " J. F. MOIR."

Mr. Pigot then said that if his instructions were supported it would be seen the Bank of Bombay had carried out all which his witnesses would show was required by the meeting on the 27th. The state of things immediately after this meeting and for some time after was such as to completely baffle those who he submitted were acting prudently in entering on the agreement which he had described. In the course of a short time after that meeting there came the most severe crisis this place had ever gone through, and the value of land was diminished some 50 per cent.—he thought the witnesses would say more than 50 per cent.—and the value of the jewels also was consequently diminished, and so the securities of land and jewels materially fell in value. How far this circumstance determined those gentlemen to take the risk of refusing to sign the document sent round on the 15th May would be a matter on which their lordships would no doubt form their own opinions. It was a very common practice among more vulgar men in a lower class than those gentlemen who attended that meeting, no doubt, to repudiate contracts that they had entered into, because they found a change in the market, or a fall in the market would make these contracts no longer serviceable to them, and then they strained every nerve to wriggle out of these by legal technicalities or putting off the evil day. He was not going to suggest that precisely the same thing was what any of those gentlemen would be guilty of; but the circumstance that a great fall and a change in the position of Premchund had taken place, and that this was known to the gentlemen who were so ready to support the agreement he had spoken of, certainly showed what a strong temptation there was on their part to consider what had been done on the 27th April, and to constrain them without doing much violence to their consciences to repudiate the proceedings. The result had been that among other things this action had become necessary, and not only this action, but curiously enough, that action which followed it on the board. The action which followed on the list was one against the agent of a bank who did sign the document, so that probably the signing of that document was not so perfectly binding, and in that case it was perhaps the more cruel, for the bank of which the agent had signed the document—the Asiatic—had actually received 6¼ out of the 25 lakhs. (A laugh.) He had endeavoured in all parts to understate rather than overstate what he had in the voluminous evidence that was briefed to him. Having had the advantage of readting so many *de hors ecse* examinations and examinations by commission he had of course had the case before him much more in detail than it would otherwise have been, and if the case were made out as he had stated it, it would be perfectly clear that the money was paid by the plaintiffs for the defendants, and it was quite certain that they acted *bona fide* in doing so. Their lordships would have to dispose of every technical objection that could be raised against the payment of the shares of these banks that could be raised by the ingenuity of his learned friends; but if their lordships were satisfied of the case as he had stated it, it would be impossible for that ingenuity to get over them—because unless his learned friends could show the agreement to be something else than in the form he had alleged it,it would be impossible for their lordships to come to a conclusion other than that on the 27th April these gentlemen did agree to join with the Bank of Bombay in this loan and to pay their shares when they were demanded;—and the Bank of Bombay having paid the money in *bona fides* it would be impossible to come to any other conclusion than that a decree of this court should do that which another sense might have persuaded these gentlemen—had they been rightly directed—to have done long before now.

This finished the learned counsel's address which had lasted upwards of four hours. The proof was taken on Monday and yesterday, but our report is deferred.

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

THE *Courrier de la Boucherie* of Paris contains an article upon the rising prices of butcher's meat all over Europe which has attracted serious notice in France. All the French markets have been gradually rising for the past six years, so much so that the advance constitutes a considerable surcharge upon the consumption of the country. Choice parts are double the price they were; and inferior joints are fully one-third higher. It was thought that the opening of the new markets at La Villette, Poissy, and Sceaux two years ago, would have lowered prices in Paris, but the result has been quite the opposite, and the advanced prices of Paris have been met by corresponding movements at the provincial markets, for instance, at Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Chartres, Dijon, Lisieux, Nimes, Rouen, Toulouse, and Lyons. In some places meat is even dearer than in Paris. It is the same in England, notwithstanding great supplies of cattle from Holland, Belgium, and Germany. In Holland and Belgium fat cattle have not been so dear for two years as they are now. In Germany beef and mutton have not advanced so much as in France and England, because the consumption of pork is greater: but in Prussia there has been a distinct advance in all descriptions of meat, and in Italy the rise is still making progress.

MEAT PRESERVING IN GEELONG.

(Geelong Advertiser, July 17.)

STEPS have at last been taken to establish a meat preserving company in Geelong, and the wonder is that such action was not taken a long time ago. A meeting was held on Wednesday last at Mack's Hotel, when about twenty gentlemen assembled. Mr. Lowe, the promoter of the undertaking, stated he proposed to form a company with a capital of £15,000, in 3,000 shares of £5 each. With this amount he considered they would be able to erect the necessary buildings for the preserving and boiling down of 3,000 sheep weekly, only preserving 12lbs of meat from each sheep. He had been canvassing during the past month, and had obtained promise of support from a number of our leading station holders, who had consented to take 680 shares. The meat preserving operations he proposed to carry on at his place, Boranghoop, near the Breakwater, where he had for some time past had a boiling down establishment. He then submitted a statement in which he estimated that if properly conducted there would be a weekly profit of £300. This, we imagine, is rather too much to expect, but there can be no doubt that a Meat Preserving Company, besides conferring a great benefit on stock-owners in the summer season, when generally speaking, owing to the scarcity of feed, their runs are overstocked will, if properly conducted, yield a very handsome profit, and we trust that the powerful committee who were appointed at the meeting will use their utmost exertions to secure the required amount of capital. We have every reason to believe that they will do so, and by our next summary we shall be able to inform our home readers that Geelong is in a position to increase their supply of cheap and wholesome food.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

ONE of the wonders of the Metropolis which foreigners and country visitors always made an eastward pilgrimage to see has this week disappeared from the list of London sights. The Thames Tunnel is at last to be made of use. Its proprietors have been fortunate enough to sell it to the East London Railway Company for about a third of what it cost them, and it has been closed to foot-passengers and sight-seers, to be made into a railway tunnel. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* The glories of the Thames Tunnel have, however, always been even more barren than glory usually is. It was one of the great engineering successes and financial failures of Brunel. The difficulties the engineer so patiently overcame created immense interest in it, and gave it a reputation not at all in harmony with the impression produced on ocular inspection. Visitors to it found a shabby entrance, a half-ruinous shaft, with a long dirty staircase down it, and at the bottom two beautiful arched roadways, damp, stuffy, and deserted. The chief wonder about it was, that it should ever have been made at all—that so splendid and costly a road way should be made for a few straggling foot-passengers between two squalid suburbs. As a railway tunnel it will no longer be wonderful, and will become useful as an important link in the London railway system. Curiously enough, too, the tunnel loses its useless grandeur just as a rival is being successfully made. A tunnel under the Thames is actually now in course of construction a little higher up the river, though it is not dignified with the name of the Thames Tunnel, but bears the more humble designation of "The Tower Subway," and is being made at a fiftieth of the cost. Probably, by the time that railway trains are running under the river between Rotherhithe and Wapping, omnibuses will be making a similar journey in another tunnel from the Tower to Bermondsey.—*Daily News.*

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A MEETING of the members of the National Society for women's Suffrage was held at the rooms of the Architectural Society, in Conduitstreet, Bond-street, on Saturday July 17. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. P. A. Taylor presided.

Upon the motion of Mr. J. Stuart Mill, the chair was taken by Mrs. Peter Taylor.

Mrs. Taylor, in opening the proceedings, said she felt greatly honoured in being chosen to preside over the meeting. The society had been in existence two years, and the progress made during that period was very satisfactory. Before Mr. Mill brought forward his bill in 1867, the question of women's suffrage was either ignored or treated with ridicule; but now it was one of the questions of the day. For this, every woman in England owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Mill. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Chisholm Anstey had held that, under the new Reform Act, every woman who was a householder was entitled to vote; but the Court of Common Pleas was adverse. They must not be disheartened at this, nor discontinue their exertions. The association had not thought it advisable that any Parliamentary effort should be made while the Irish Church Bill was occupying the attention of the House; but a great number of pamphlets had been distributed by the association all over the kingdom, to prepare the ground for future action; while the Married Women's Property Bill, and the Municipal Franchise Bill, showed that their efforts had not been fruitless.

The Secretary (Miss Caroline Biggs) then read a brief report, from which it appeared that during the present year 220 petitions had been presented to Parliament on the subject, containing 41,000 signatures, and that 15,500 pamphlets had been distributed, written by Mr. Mill, Miss Cobbe, Madame Bodichon, Professor Newman, and others.

Mr. Thomas Hare moved, and Mr. Boyd Kinnear seconded, the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. Stuart Mill, who was received with loud applause, congratulated the society on the success of their efforts. The admission of women to the franchise, which not long since was a mere protest on behalf of abstract right, had now grown into a definite political aim. He had always held the opinion that women had the same right to the suffrage as men. Nevertheless, he confessed that he was not prepared for the large amount of sympathy and support which this movement had received. That success would be unaccountable were it not for some important allies that had been at work in their behalf. The first of these was the sense of natural justice. Another auxiliary at work for them was the progress of the age. Every improvement that characterised the present age would be found tending in the same direction. Not one of them could be thoroughly realised and perfected unless women, with all their moral and intellectual capabilities properly developed, were associated in the work. Look, for instance, at education—the one great cry of the day. Were they going to educate a nation without the aid of women—women, who were acknowledged to be the best teachers of the young? The management of the poor, too, he believed would never be successfully treated until women took their proper share in the work. The nursing of the sick was a privilege which had been seldom denied to women. (Laughter.) The nursing of the sick in most public establishments was necessarily mainly carried on by women, and it was now understood that they ought to be educated women. No ignorant person could be a good nurse. The prevention and cure of disease was likely to become a branch of public administration. At present the medical staff of the unions was wretchedly underpaid; and until the medical profession was opened to women, there would never be a sufficient supply of educated medical practitioners for any but the rich. Society was every day growing more and more to realise that women were needed for other uses than to "suckle fools and chronicle small beer." (Laughter.) They might safely affirm, then, that their cause was powerfully backed, since it had for its allies the great forces which were everywhere at work, striving to improve the world. Their business, then, as a society was to go on striving until they reached the crowning point of women's cause—the suffrage. He concluded by moving, "That this society declares its strong conviction that it is in the highest degree unjust and impolitic to make sex the ground of exclusion from the exercise of political rights."

The Rev. C. Kingsley seconded this resolution in a short address, which was much applauded.

Professor Fawcett, M.P., supported the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mrs. Fawcett moved the following resolution: "That this society pledges itself to use every lawful means to obtain the extension of the franchise to women, and it therefore considers that a bill for that purpose should be introduced into Parliament as early as possible in the ensuing session." Those who had desired to see the extension of the public rights of women had done a great deal—they had petitioned Parliament, they had written and spoken on the subject, all had talked about it in private, but it was needful to be reminded that continued efforts was necessary. The opposition that they met with should only be a stronger incentive to increased exertion. It did not arise so much from those who had thought upon the subject and disagreed, as it did from those who had never given it consideration. She would only add, the attitude of the present Government had not been unfavourable to the claims of women, and this should be an encouragement to them.

Lord Houghton seconded the resolution, which was also supported by Mr. John Morley, and then put and carried.

Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, M. P., moved, "That this meeting desires to record its satisfaction at the progress the society has already made, which it regards as the earnest of success, which cannot for long be delayed. He expressed his own readiness, and that of Mr. Jacob Bright, to take charge of any bill, which the committee might prepare by the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Peter A. Taylor, M. P., in seconding the resolution, expressed his deep sense of the importance and necessity of this socity; and considered the success they had met with was truly wonderful.

Professor Masson supported the resolution, which was put and carried.

Mr. Stansfeld, M. P., in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Taylor, paid a graceful tribute to the manner in which she had discharged her duties, and remarked that she would no doubt look back to that day with peculiar interest, and feel that it had been a privilege to have occupied such a position. He had no doubt of the ultimate success of the society. His sympathies had ever been with the movement.

Mr. Mill seconded the motion, and, Mr. Taylor having briefly returned thanks, the meeting concluded.

VICTOR JACQUEMONT'S INDIAN EXPERIENCES.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for July has an interesting article on the Letters of Victor Jacquemont, a young Frenchman who visited India in 1828 for the purpose of engaging in scientific pursuits. We make an extract which will be interesting to Indian readers:—

Jacquemont is very severe, and not without some reason, on the luxury of Anglo-Indian life; and he contrasts with great complacency his penurious and simple habits with the wastefulness and self-indulgence of his English hosts; but it never seemed to occur to him that if Indian officials had been as parsimoniously remunerated for their services as he was himself, the unreserved hospitality they extended to him would have been impossible. The escorts, the messengers he found so convenient, the respect he met with from the natives simply because he was a European; the fear which made his life secure, the comforts of civilisation which recruited his strength, were all parts of a system of which he only saw at first the faults. If the representatives of England in the East, from the Governor-General down to the youngest cadet, had, all in their different spheres, been intent on solving the great problem of "how to make the two ends meet," our great Indian empire would never have been founded. Even as regards the baths, the tiffins, the good dinners, and the cool drinks, Jacquemont is obliged to admit, after two months' exploration in the mountains with all its attendant hardships, that to recover his health he finds a "Capua" absolutely necessary now and then. When he had been in India some time, he began to perceive, moreover, that the determination to live more comfortably, at whatever cost, which distinguishes Englishmen in all countries and in all situations, has its good side. After describing the many luxuries which made up the life of even a young subaltern in those days, he writes:—

"Unless he has all this, a raw schoolboy who comes out here with a commission, thinks himself wretched, complains loudly and finally believes that he has been defrauded of his rights. In spite of *bakshaha* he might still have it all without running into debt, if he had order. But order is thought mean and ignoble here. It is the very reverse of that grandeur which seems to them the peculiar attribute of a gentleman. So say all those young men, and such in truth, with one or two exceptions, is the opinion of the Englishmen of all ages whom I have meet. They consider that to leave their country and come out here is an immense sacrifice which entitles them to all kinds of compensations. A young cadet just landed, who knows not one word of Hindoostani, who has never handled a musket, and who would not know how to command four men, is thoroughly convinced of the validity of his right to live in opulence in India.

"This unfounded pride, this unjustified ambition, quite bewilders me. At one time it conveys to me the impression of the most consummate folly and impertinence; at another I discern in it a cause of success and prosperity. An Englishman considers himself wretched in many situations which would satisfy the mediocrity of our tastes; and in order to rise to a higher condition, he will work and take trouble, whereas we, being content with the point we have attained, remain idle. I do not think their system the best for individual happiness, but it is extremely favourable to the development of the power and strength of the nation."

It is interesting, too, to note how gradually Jacquemont became impressed with the magnitude of that most wonderful fact in all history—British rule in India. The clumsy contrivance for government known as the old East India Company would naturally excite, *à priori*, the contempt of a Frenchman trained to admire symmetrical and clearly written constitutions; and some time was required before he came to understand that able and energetic men are far more necessary than the most skilfully devised institutions for the success of any political undertaking. The rough machinery by means of which the Cavendish Company jolted on pulled through innumerable difficulties, while apparently dragging different ways, cannot be defended theoretically, and as it becomes more and more a thing of the past, the wonder will increase that it ever should have accomplished such great results. Few persons in the present day—save, perhaps, some survivor of the old Board of Directors—will be found to regret the transfer of power to the Crown, which, when it was effected, had become not only a politic but a necessary act; nevertheless, it may be doubted whether the prestige that the foundation and consolidation of our Indian Empire has conferred on the English race in the eyes of foreigners and of posterity, would have been as great had the miracle been accomplished by means less obviously disproportionate. The rude tools of our Indian Government, were wielded by an uninterrupted succession of the most wonderfully efficient and willing workmen that the world has ever seen; and we will rest satisfied if the ingenious and nicely-balanced machinery by which they have been superseded works as well as far as results are concerned

Jacquemont, when he was in America, had shown himself somewhat sentimental on the subject of oppressed races, and had regretted more than once that the Red Indian was doomed to destruction by the mere contact with a civilisation he was too weak to repel and too ignorant to adopt; but in India, even when speaking of one of the noblest of Eastern races, the Sikhs, he sided with the European conqueror. He had been travelling in the Punjab—at that time an independent State under the rule of Runjeet-Singh—and writes:—

"One must have travelled through the Punjab to know what an immense benefit to mankind English rule in India has been! How much misery it spares eighty millions of men! Pre-manchous chaos of the Punjabis in the Punjab lives by the gun. It is perhaps a most wretched class, but in strict justice it has no right to anything except to be hanged. I cannot witness the horrible evils of such a system without heartily wishing that the English may carry their frontier from the Sutlej to the Indus, and that the Russians may occupy the other bank. It is generally believed that a terrible collision between these two great Powers will some day or other decide the fate of Asia; but I am inclined to think that then, and then only, peace will reign in these vast territories. European civilisation *deserves* to invade the universe. In default of the *civilisation* the *domination* of the West is an immense benefit for the peoples of all the other parts of the world; and it is probably the only boon that the religious institutions of the East will allow us to confer."

Even in those days there was a Central-Asia question appearing as a distant spot on the political horizon, but Jacquemont, to do him justice, repeatedly declared that if any immediate danger was to be apprehended for British rule it was from within and not from without, and that an Indian mutiny was far more probable than a Russian invasion.

When he landed in India in 1828 Lord William Bentinck reigned in Calcutta; Runjeet Singh ruled over the land of the "Five Rivers" and the Vale of Cashmere, and the Company was as yet supreme. It was only beginning to feel itself threatened in its monopolies, and in consequence to impose retrenchment on its servants. Anglo-Indian society was still rich, wasteful, luxurious, and arrogant; but it was also, and above all, hospitable. Jacquemont brought with him some letters of introduction to the leading official personages, thanks to which he was enabled to remain a whole twelve month in Calcutta free of expense, letting his scanty means accumulate so as to start on his travels with two years' income in hand. To the kindness of Lord and Lady William Bentinck and to the hospitality of his numerous English friends he does ample justice; but he had started from home with certain deep-rooted prejudices concerning English coldness and *morgue*, and rather than give them up he evidently preferred to think that some special miracle had been performed in his favour. He wonders with some *naiveté* "to which of his merits" he owes the favour he meets with on all hands, and he never seems to remember that courtesy and kindness are quite as often measured by the good feelings of the giver as by the deserts of the receiver. "Que ma fortune est bizarre avec les Anglais!" he writes on one occasion; "ces hommes qui paraissent si impassibles, et qui entre eux deviennent toujours si froids, mon abandon les détend aussitôt; ils deviennent caressants et pour la premiere fois de leur vie." "Pour la première fois" is rather harsh; let us hope at least it was not for the last time, and that the fortunate circumstance of having met once in their life with a Frenchman had not only a beneficial but a lasting influence.

All Jacquemont's French biographers have shared his surprise in this respect, and it is amusing to see them one after another record the astounding fact that, in spite of the frigidity and respect for wealth which are the acknowledged characteristics of Englishmen, the young and unknown foreigner, with his slender purs and ill-stocked wardrobe, was received with honour and kindness by the best society of Calcutta. "Had I possessed millions," Jacquemont wrote, "I could not have received greater civility or enjoyed one pleasure more." In truth he is somewhat ostentatious in his poverty, and takes no pains to disguise his contempt for the comforts and self-indulgence which he could not afford. Nevertheless he was a favourite, says his nephew and biographer, with "cette société anglaise dont la glace venait se fondre à son affectueuse sensibilité." M. Cuvillier-Fleury in his Preface to the first Letters goes further, and offers an explanation of the phenomenon. "C'est ici que nous allons commencer à nous admirer, toute modestie à part, dans les prodiges de cet esprit français dont Victor Jacquemont fut un modèle et achevé. Le premier miracle qu'opéra l'esprit français de Victor Jacquemont fut de rendre les Anglais aimables!"

Jacquemont had in Calcutta one friend, a Spaniard named Hezeta, who, from the fortunate circumstance that he belonged to one of the Latin races, may be supposed to have been endowed with sensibility. To this friend he now and then imparted his ideas concerning English manners.

"I have been fated like you to live for many years among men of this nation; they possess merely equity or benevolence, they are devoid of sympathy. But I have this advantage over you, that I do not want them in any way, and that I can look forward, at no great distance of time, to living much more with things, than with men. I feel nevertheless how hard it is to be without a single being who can inspire tender feelings.

"Try, my friend, and conquer your sadness; compare the situation of the people who surround you to your own; it is not better in that particular respect which affects you most deeply; though they are bound together by a common nationality they do not love each other the better for that."

Jacquemont, it will be seen, does not even credit Englishmen with following that limited commandment which a French satirist once gave to literary men, urging them to show brotherly love at any rate to their fellow-writers: "Aimez-vous les uns les autres . . . car qui diable vous aimerait?" Englishmen, he thinks, do not even love one another. How should they?

Jacquemont, in fact, when he went out to India was a thorough Frenchman, full of national prejudices and conceits, personally self-sufficient withal; unduly contemptuous of his predecessors and of his rivals in the particular field of research he had chosen; ironical when he did not believe, supercilious when he did not understand, and thoroughly convinced that he could succeed where all others had failed. Even in respect of health and his untimely end gives a melancholy interest to this particular boast—he is persuaded that Englishmen in India only die because they do not know how to live. But with all this, Jacquemont had great intellectual and moral qualities, and a very improveable mind. Never were the beneficial effects of travel more clearly shown than in his case. His remarks on English society, severe as they are, are far more tolerant, for instance, than those in which he indulged some years before in respect of the Americans; and it is interesting to note the gradual improvement in the tone of his letters and the broader view he takes of all subjects as time goes on. Long before he died he had found the key to English hearts and English characters. Had he lived to revisit the United States, he might have learned to like Americans.

From the very first he possessed as a writer some of the best qualities which belong more especially to his nation. Not only was he very intelligent, but, like most Frenchmen, he was always intelligible; his remarks are clear, bright, and pointed. His wit, though too often irreverent and even indecorous, is not bitter, and there is an underlying fund of general good temper which is rarely found to the same degree in—let us say—insular natures. A touch here and there, a mere dash of the pen—scarcely more than the written equivalent of a shrug of the shoulders—are made to produce a vivid, although of course incomplete, picture of men and things. Many an erudite, well-digested volume of travels has failed to achieve as much.

Jacquemont's Letters, if they are estimated according to the information they afford in the present day are almost valueless; and having indicated the peculiar kind of charm they possess, we have no intention of dwelling at length on the detail of his Indian travels. The new letters carry us over the same ground as those published in 1833. Forty years have gone by since Jacquemont traversed India from Calcutta to Cashmere, and from thence to Bombay. Places which were at that time mysterious or dimly poetical—Delhi, Lahore, and Cashmere—have been laid bare and described over and over again, and much is now known that was not even suspected then by far less superficial judges of Indian matters than Jacquemont. His scientific observations—of which we will say a few words presently—hold no place in his familiar letters, being, as we have said before, related in another work with which we are not dealing at present. In a word, his Letters, addressed chiefly to his father and brother, are merely "impressions of travel," to use a French phrase, but as such they are incomparable.

The most prominent incidents of his stay in India were undoubtedly his residence at the Court of Runjeet Singh and his expedition to Cashmere. M. Allard in 1831 was high in favour with Runjeet Singh and commanded his cavalry. Having heard that Jacquemont was travelling through British India, he wrote to him as a compatriot to offer his good services and his protection at the court of Lahore. Jacquemont gratefully accepted the offer, for he hoped ultimately to obtain permission to visit the province of Cashmere, from which English travellers at that time were jealously excluded. Runjeet Singh, as far back as 1831, had probably studied that map of India which, it is said, first made him aware of the fatal connexion between politics and geography. He had noticed how his dominions were surrounded and overlapped by British provinces, and had dimly foreseen his fate. Our traveller became a favourite with the Maharajah, although now and then a suspicion would arise that the French naturalist might be a disguised emissary of the British Government. It was difficult for an Eastern despot to comprehend that a man should leave his country and encounter danger and privations in order merely to pick up stones or make acquaintance with new plants.

Jacquemont has pithily described Runjeet Singh as a man *sans peur, sans foi ni loi*; and in another place he adds this crowning stroke, *avec les plus mauvaises mœurs du monde*. Nevertheless they got on very well together. Jacquemont's experiences had hitherto been with European authorities, and eastern flattery was new, and to a certain point agreeable. It was very ridiculous, no doubt, but still not absolutely unpleasant, to hear oneself called for the first time the "Plato of the age," the "Socrates of the day;" and it was neither unpleasant nor ridiculous to have a bag of rupees sent to one every morning. The bags were not very large, but to our Parisian traveller Runjeet's gifts seemed munificent, and he more than once expresses a hope that he may be able to bring back his little fortune intact to Paris. An extract from a letter written in English, and addressed from Cashmere to Sir Alexander Johnston, will give an idea of the progress Jacquemont had by this time made in our language:—

'I have seen much of Runjeet; and, being a private individual, I have seen him, and conversed with him, with all the freedom of private relations. I have been, upon the whole, pleased with him. He is extremely intelligent, and, to use a familiar English expression, he is very much of a good fellow. I have not experienced that it was so difficult (and many say it is even impossible) to make these people *entendre raison*. . . . ; I feel perfectly free: indeed I have more than freedom in the well-known partiality of the Rajah towards me; gives me real power. I go wherever I please. I have but a desire to intimate, and everything in the way of escorts, conveyance, supplies, &c., is in readiness. Men do their best to please me, that I may speak favourably of them to the Rajah in my correspondence. Runjeet has an extremely inquisitive turn of mind; he is very quick. The dull, slow, big phrases of official intercourse are death to him. He asks me about the air, the water, the earth of the countries I visit. Curiously prejudiced by some scanty notions of Arabic, *id est* of Greek natural philosophy, I indulge him in these theories, and so we go on, something like Seneca, in his *questiones naturales*—a book full of wit and non-sense.'

Runjeet Singh's liking for his French friend became indeed so great that he ended by proposing to appoint him Governor of the province of Cashmere. Notwithstanding the temptation held out by a salary of two lakhs of rupees, Jacquemont declined the honour, telling the Maharajah laughingly that functions of such a kind would be derogatory to a Plato and a Socrates. "The Viceroy of Cashmere has too many noses and ears to cut off—not to speak of heads," he writes to a friend; and in another letter he sums up his impressions of the Punjab in the following lines:—

"Quels coquins, grand Dieu! que ces gens d'outre Sutlej! Et au delà de l'Indus, que je n'ai pas passé, c'est pis encore! Que de têtes, de nez, d'oreilles et de mains coupés en un an! que de femmes prises de force, dans leur jeunesse, pour des vieillards impuissants, et jetées au feu à la mort de leur maître! que de perfidies, de lâchetés, de cruautés! Malgré mon amitié pour Runjeet Singh, j'ai hâte qu'il meure ou que les Russes avancent, pour voir les Anglais mettre le holà à ces abominations!"

What would Jacquemont have said, could he have seen in a prophetic vision the recently-published Report of Babu Bhudeb Mukhopadhay, Government-Inspector of Schools for the North-Western Provinces?

THE DRAMATIC ART IN ENGLAND.

AN eminent and accomplished German actor was lately on a visit to England, and during his stay in London he was tempted by that strong professional interest which makes every player a play-goer whenever he is not on the stage, to judge for himself the condition of his art in the country of Shakespeare and of Sheridan. An ingenuous native asked him what he thought of the present state of the dramatic art in England. "Dramatic art!" he exclaimed, "where is it? I can find none. I was recommended to go to two particular theatres where the best acting in London was to be seen. At one of them I saw a series of pretty drawing-room charades performed by a company whose highest ambition seemed to be to resemble amateurs as much as possible, and who certainly succeeded in doing so. At another I witnessed the performance of one of the most brilliant of your comedies by a set of worthy artists (excuse the word!), in whom nothing was so remarkable as the utter *provincialism* (you understand what I mean) of their accent, manners, dress and demeanour. Only tell me where in this metropolis I can find on the stage something better than boisterous swagger, or vulgar grimace, or sham amateurs; something like intelligence, instruction, respect for art and for the educated public. To be sure, this is not play-going weather, but it is what you call 'the season,' is it not?"—*Daily News.*

SHAKESPEARIAN PROBLEMS.

THERE is a remarkable article in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which shows how much remains to be done in the elucidation of Shakespeare. Shakespearian literature is in itself a vast library. After all that has been written on the subject, and is every day pouring forth from the press, one would imagine that the subject had become threadbare, and that nothing remains to be said. But a ripe scholar comes forward, and in a masterly article shows that the most learned Shakespearian commentators are ignorant of the meaning of some of the most common phrases used by the poet. What does Ophelia mean when she says to the Queen, "You may wear your rue with a difference"? What was the precise significance of the *crants* laid upon Ophelia's bier? What does Benedick mean when he says that if a lady is not virtuous he will never "cheapen" her? What does Lear mean when he describes Regan as being of a tender-hefted nature"? What does Pistol mean in the much-quoted saying—"Under which King, *bezonian*, speak or die"; What is the exact meaning of the phrase used by Tranio, to "balk logic"? What is a bilding? What is a zany? These are some of the questions which the critic of the blue and yellow Review propounds to his readers, which he declares that the Shakespearian commentators are unable to answer, which in some cases they do not even see the necessity of raising, and which he illustrates with not a little skill and curious erudition. It is impossible for us here to discuss any of these questions in detail; but weary as we are with the commonplace and fumbling criticisms of which our great poet is the victim—every little scribe having it in his heart to bestow all his tediousness upon him—it gives us pleasure to call attention to the researches of a critic who has something fresh and important to say, and who says it well. —*Daily News.*

Hans Breitmann is visiting Paris, and a poem descriptive of his observations in that capital may be expected.

An American journal states that Garibaldi has written a novel and that the MS. is now in the printer's hands.

It is said that London is shortly to have the pleasure of listening to a Chinese comic singer named Chee Mah.

There was a good deal of talk some few years ago about an American colony which was founded at Jaffa, and which from some cause or other proved a failure. The *Jewish Record* states that a German colony is about to settle on the same spot. It numbers thirty-three souls. They have obtained possession of the necessary buildings for manufacturing purposes. They intend at a future time to extend their operations to Haifa at the foot of Mount Carmel, where they will engage in agriculture.

A SUGGESTION FOR POSTAL REFORMERS.

WE are agitating in this country for a halfpenny postage stamp, to be applied to printed matter, or at least to newspapers. But we observe with some interest that they are agitating in Germany for a similar tariff to be applied to written communications, provided they are open and issued in a certain simple form. They are agitating for a Card Post, by which is meant that a card the size of an ordinary envelope should be dropped into the Post-office and conveyed to its destination for a halfpenny. One side of the card would bear the address and the proper stamp; the other side would carry the message. No one thinks a penny too much for the conveyance of a closed letter; but there are numerous communications which we are all content to leave open, and which, if presented to the Post-office in a convenient form, they might easily afford to carry for a half-penny, if for that sum they can carry a newspaper. At any rate this German suggestion is worthy of consideration. But probably if it were deemed worthy of adoption, the Post-office would find it necessary itself to issue the cards which it would undertake to carry at the diminished rate, as otherwise it might be called upon to convey flimsy bits of paper, which (especially on a wet or windy day) might give the postman needless trouble.—*Daily News.*

A NEW STEAM CARRIAGE.

THE *Daily News* notices a new steam carriage which seems destined to play an important part in the future. The first point which would strike anybody who went to see it was this—that here was a railway carriage capable of carrying 66 passengers (the average freight of railway trains being 35), and careering at the rate of 18 miles an hour round a small garden little more than half an acre in extent. There might have been another carriage to carry as many more passengers added to the train, and the whole train would have been carried round the sharp curves of the small garden with perfect ease. Now, in these days, when we begin to work railways in the heart of our great towns, it is important to be able so to adjust the wheels of a train as to turn it on a curve which has a radius of only 50 feet; nor it is less important to attain this object in country places where the hilly nature of the ground renders sharp turns necessary—turns which are now avoided by expensive cuttings, tunnellings, and viaducts.